filed a reply on March 11, 2013. (See ECF Nos. 176-77.)

As stated in the F&R, the Magistrate Judge recommended conditional relief, i.e., Petitioner's release within thirty days of the grant of the petition, unless Respondent

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undertakes appropriate action to retry Petitioner. Petitioner, in his motion, opposes the recommended relief. The contentions in Petitioner's current motion could well be characterized, in substance, as constituting an objection, at least in part, to the F&R, rather than as a separate motion.

As Respondent notes in his opposition, the Court has provided short deadlines for filing objections to the F&R. Accordingly, the petition should soon stand ready for adjudication and may be promptly addressed by the District Court Judge. If the petition is adjudicated prior to any finding on Petitioner's current motion, the contentions therein would be rendered moot. If the petition is granted in Petitioner's favor and Petitioner seeks earlier release than recommended in the F&R, many, perhaps most, of the same factual issues and arguments raised in Petitioner's current motion would be relevant to the District Judge's determination... See O'Brien v. O'Laughlin, 557 U.S. 1301 (2009); Hilton v. Braunskill, 481 U.S. 770, 776 (2007); Hays v. Farwell, 482 F. Supp. 2d 1180 (D. Nev. 2007); Elliot v. Williams, 2011 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 123786 (D. Nev., Oct. 25, 2011).

Due to the rapidly changing procedural stance of this case, it is difficult to anticipate whether Petitioner's current contentions would be better addressed by the Magistrate Judge prior to District Judge adjudication or by the District Court Judge after close of the objection period. The Court determines that, on balance, the interests of judicial efficiency dictate that the current motion be treated as objections to the F&R. By so doing, the case should proceed more efficiently, avoid piecemeal adjudication and give the Court greater flexibility in that the Magistrate Judge may file an amended or supplemental F&R in light of the objections or, alternatively, the District Court Judge may adopt, reject, or modify the F&R in light of the objections.

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The Court recognizes that the parties may have objections to the F&R extending beyond the issues raised by Petitioner's current motion. Both parties retain the right to file such objections within the fourteen day period that commenced with the issuance of the F&R. Each shall have fourteen days from the date of service of any such further objections in which to file a reply. IT IS SO ORDERED. Dated: March 12, 2013 

U.S. District Court E. D. California